The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

645—THIRD YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864 | PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101—103

interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor 12p. 00

For balances in favor of customers 6p. 00

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our faver 12p. 00

For balances in favor of customers 7p. 00

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

William Leslie.

Maua Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in *currency* and *specie* in this Bank.

1st Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th Money is received in *account current* bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every *three* months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of *cheques* part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency," in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

7th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862.

P. P. *Mauá & Co.*

WILLIAM LESLIE.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WANKLYN AND CO.,

No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Limerick
Athy	Lismore
Ballina	Listowel
Ballinasloe	Longford
Boyle	Loughrea
Carlow	Macroom
Carrickmacross	Mallow
Carrick-on-suir	Middleton
Cashel	Mitchelstown
Castlerea	Moate
Charleville	Mountmellick
Clonakilty	Mullingar
Clonmel	Nenagh
Cork	Newcastle
Dublin	County Limerick
Dungarvan	New Ross
Ennis	Rathkeale
Enniscorthy	Roscommon
Fermoy	Roscrea
Galway	Thurles
Kanturk	Tipperary
Kells	Tralee
Kilkenny	Tuam
Killarney	Waterford
Kilrush	Wexford
Kingstown	Wicklow

Camp for 8 flocks.

To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situate on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province; it is about two leagues long, and within 5 or 6 hours journey by steamer, from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 reals to $2 m/c. per arrobe, the land being only 4 leagues from the river Parana.

Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at 174 calle Piedras.

Also an estancia to rent, with 12 puestos, including ranchos, corrals, galpones, and permanent water, alfalfa-fields &c.

Apply as above N 17. m.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
(Limited)

80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Allowed on Minium Credit balance during the month	6p.	000
Charged	12p.	000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

For Sixty days	7p.	000
" Ninety days	8p.	000

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 9 per cent per annum.

Bs. As., 31st December, 1863.

J. H. GREEN.
Manager.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Chief Offices,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co.

CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Sept. 20

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals; and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,600,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Augustus Gibb, Esq., Chairman.

William R. Robinson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Robert C. L. Bevan, Esq.	Samuel Hyde, Esq.
Aug. H. Bosanquet, Esq.	Sir John Kirkland.
Charles Cave, Esq.	J. G. Murdoch, Esq.
Edward H. Chapman, Esq.	Claud Neilson, Esq.
Geo. Henry Cutler, Esq.	Fred. Pattison, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.	Sir C. Rugge Price, Bart.
George Field, Esq.	J. Saunderson Rigge, Esq.
Alex. Henning, Esq.	M. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
George Hibbert, Esq.	Richard Twining, Esq.
Samuel Hibbert, Esq.	

EX-DIRECTORS.

Thomas G. Barclay, Esq.	William Lyall, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq.	John Scott, Esq.
Geo. Wm. Cottam, Esq.	Newman Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

James Brand, Esq.	Charles Marryat, Esq.
Isaiah Carr, Esq.	James Scott, Esq.
W. Burnley Hume, Esq.	

EX-AUDITOR—Paul Butler, Esq.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES,

Messrs. JOHN BEST and BROS.

92 RIVADAVIA.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.)

Life Assurance association chief officess West strand London w c, Capital 3,000,000£ sterling. Propositions for life assurance are received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.

George Wilks

—7 Calle Mayo 7—

Good News.

The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's.

The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep.

South Down Sheep Wash,

Wholesale and Retail,

CALLE DEFENSA, No. 97.

Chas. S. Bowers, Agent.

o 25x.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MANCHESTER UNITY.

A Branch Lodge (the Flor del Plata, No. 5148) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City. Any person requiring information relating to the same, can apply to

107, CALLE MORENO.

JOHN J DOWNING, Secretary.

To be Sold,

The Thoroughbred Blood Stallion

"CAVILLER,"

Three-and-a-half years old, by "Barnton" out of "Captious," their sires being "Kingston" and "Touchstone," considered as the best blood in England.

This splendid animal, bred by the Marquis of Westminster, is perfectly sound, and has excellent temper and constitution. Was imported for a rich estanciero in the Banda Oriental, who is obliged to part with him in consequence of the disturbed state of that country

To be seen at Allison's, No. 20 Calle Piedad, where every other information will be given. f 12

La Zingara.

All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Byres all defaulters.

G. WILKS,

D 3. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE

89—*Calle Reconquista*—89.

E. D. RISSO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. — The MENAY leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; returning every Wednesday and Sunday. Fares 8 and 4 pats.

NUEVAS Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Leaves for Pillar every day

„ Capilla del Senor every day.
„ San Antonia de Areco, all uneven days.
„ Zarate, all even days.
„ Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns from Pillar, every day.

„ Capilla, every day.
„ San Antonio, all even days.
„ Zarate, all uneven days.
„ Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Great and Useful Invention.

No more Mortality for want of Water.

Sure wealth to Estancieros

By the Robert Apparatus.

Being notorious the immense injury occasioned by the scarcity of water during the long (secas) that afflict the camps of Buenos Ayres, I have determined to dedicate to the Estancieros an Apparatus at once simple and infallible for procuring as much water as they may require.

120 Bordalesas per hour (it seems fabulous) is procured with my apparatus, without fear of at any time its getting out of order.

This machine is worked by one horse and in one day's work can give 144 Bordalesas; that is to say, sufficient water for 20,000 head of cattle.

By these figures can be calculated the immense advantages gained by its use.

Another advantange is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, eiter for watering purposes or others.

GREAT MODIFICATION.

I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds, giving it at the same time more rapidity.

Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 346 (Henerrado, Paris.)

One sole inspection of the Apparatus will prove to them the superiority of it over any other. ROBERT.

j 29. 2 m.

For Sale.

The American-built Yacht

"STELLA,"

71 tons register,

Built of white oak and Pitch Pine, sheathed with yellow metal, and well found in sails and rigging.

The "Stella" has lately arrived from the United States, and being a very fast sailer is well adapted to the piloting business.

For further particulars apply to the consignees,

SAMUEL B. HALL & CO.

Reconquista 24

f 14, 1 m

For New York.

The A 1½ English Clipper Barque

"CARLOTA,"

308 tons register—Captain Wilkins,

Is now ready to receive cargo, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.

Consignees—Messrs. George Bell and Son.

For further particulars apply to

A. H. MINTURN,

Ship Broker,

40—Calle Cangallo—40

f 12, 1 m

247, Calle Peru

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN

Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished, in an English house. Board given if required.

Also a few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board.

M2. 1m

Unfailing Cure

for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.

Calverts' Phenyline and Terebane.

In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the camp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing sorebacks and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals.

Apply to HESS Brothers & Co.
calle Rivadavia No 234,

or to WESTON & Co.
Recoba Vieja No 38.

ALSO ON SALE

A few of Collard and Collards celebrated pianofortes.

j28 Apply as above.

Royal Hotel.

ABOVE-BAR, SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England. It is a rendezvous for those going to, or coming from, the Brazils and River Plate. Excellent beds and cuisine, comfortable apartments, good service, and reasonable charges.

n 20 m

FIRE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Henry W. Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers and Co.)

Deputy-Chairman — Henry Trower, Esq. (Trowers and Lawson.)

John Boustead Esq (Price and Boustead)

George Thos Brooking, Esq, 1a, St Helen's-place

Jeremiah Colman, Esq (J and J Colman)

Charles Curling, Esq (Charles Curling and Co)

Edwin Fox, Esq, (Halliday, Fox, and Co)

Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq (N Griffiths Tate, and Fisher

S Hanson, Esq (S Hanson and Son)

F W Harris, Esq (Dixon and Harris)

S Harrison, Esq, (Harrison and Crosfield)

D Hart, Esq (Lemon, Hart, and Sons

F Hicks, Esq (T and F Hicks)

J Hodgson, Esq (Grant, Hodgson & Co)

J G Homere, Esq, Gresham House

S Humphrey, Jun, Esq (of Hay's Wharf)

M Joshua, Esq (Joshua Brothers & Co)

F Larkworthy, Esq, Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand

William Leask, Esq, Eastcheap

A Sim, Esq (Churchill and Sim)

J Adam Smith Esq (Smith, Wood & Co)

J R Thompson, Jun, Esq (J R Thomson and Co)

John K Welch, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co)

James P Woodhouse, Esq (J and C Woodhouse)

Manager (Fire Department)—Henry Thompson.

Solicitors—Messrs. Thomas & Hollams.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES:

BRANDT SOHN AND CO.,

Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.

Office—CALLE. PIEDAD, 208.

J.16, 1 m

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb.

Table d'Hote on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J. 26.

For Antwerp.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The National Barque "*Adelhad*" D. D. Spille master, having engaged the whole cargo, will sail in a few days for the above mentioned destination and has room only for a few passengers. For further particulars apply to her Consignees Deetjen and Co. Moreno No. 126. 6 p m 6.

Colegio Anglo-Porteño,

205—MAIPU—205.

After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and no boys beyond the age of 7 years. No pains or cost has been spared under the new regulations to render the system of tuition efficient and to enhance the comfort of scholars. The course of instruction comprises all the usual branches of a thorough English education. Further details will be furnished by the programmes of the establishment.

d13 ANITA SMITH.

DR. P. BOURSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,

No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO,

Montevideo,

Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, with all the latest and most important improvements. A practice of nearly twenty years in this country enables him to understand the diseases of the teeth peculiar to this climate.

Surgical operations for the poor gratis.

o15 x.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for *Life Assurance*, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application

Bates Stokes & Co.

55—Maypu—55.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.

j 29 m.

Grand Photographic Studio.

Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 74 calle Belgrano.

Likenesses taken of any size and with natural colors. j x.

Camp,

To rent, for two or three months, superior Sheep Camp this side of San Pedro, and on the coast of the Parana.

Apply at 'Standard' Office.

20 p, f 17

English Celebrities.

D. Pedro Raynoldi offers cartes-de visite of the new judge, Sergeant Shee at $10 m/c. Other distinguished men will follow, in the new Anglo-Argentine collection. To be had at this office.

Notice.

All parties indebted to the late firm James Bell and Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts with Mr. George Anderson, No. 55 Calle Defensa, who is duly authorised to collect and adjust all bills due the above-mentioned firm.

JAMES BELL & CO.

Buenos Aires, March 1, 1864.

m 2, 1 m

October Brewings.

PALE ALE IN CASKS,

From

T. MURPHY and CO.,

Brewers,

CLONMEL.

R. J. CARLISLE and CO.,

108, Calle Piedad.

m 3 15p.

English and French Seminary

96—CALLE INDEPENDENCIA—96.

The Public are respectfully informed that prospectuses of the above establishment are now ready, and can be obtained from Miss Stuart, at the above address.

N. B. The charge for young children is the same as at other schools.

1m. M2

For Antwerp direct.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

Will sail for the above mentioned port at the beginning of new week, the fine fast sailing clipper National Barque "*Rivadavia*"

600 Tons burthen, captain Norman. This vessel has very superior accommodations for a few 1st and 2nd class passengers to whom the Captain offers excellent treatment and a quick passage home

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned Chas. W. Benn and Co. Ship Brokers &c,

49—Calle 25 de Mayo 49.

4 p m 9.

Bills of Exchange on London,

For amounts as required,

Can be obtained from

HENRY N. HART,

33 CALLE SAN MARTIN,

(Next door to the 'Casa de Moneda.')

For Boston,

The A 1½ American clipper Barque

"KREMLIN,"

470 tons register,

Captain BURGESS.

Is now ready to receive cargo, and having more than half cargo engaged will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs E. H. Folmar and Co.

For New York,

The first-class American ship

"ST. GEORGE,"

360 tons,

Captain CLEVELAND.

Is now receiving cargo, and having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs, E. H. Folmar and Co.

For New York,

The A 1½ English clipper barque

"CARLOTA,"

308 tons,

Captain WILKINS.

Is now ready to receive cargo, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. George Bell and Son.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. MINTURN, Ship-Broker,

40—Calle de Cangallo—40.

Just Received,

Velvet Cloaks and Mantles,

Silks Cloaks and Mantles,

Plain, Colored and Black Cloth,

And Plaid Cloaks

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also

Tartan, Cashmere, Merino and Lapland Shawls.

And a great variety of Novelties.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61—Corrietes—61

f27, 10 p

Argentine Diligences

189 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 189.

Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Senor, San Antonia de Areco, and Arrecifes on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 26th of each Month.

Leaves Arrecifes for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Areco, Capilla del Senor, and Pilar on the 4th 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of each Month.

Leaves the Argentine Hotel of Messrs. Dorrego and Montero, in the Capilla del Senor, passing by Pilar, on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each Month.

Price of Passage and Luggage per Arr.

To Pilar	40 dols.	10 dols.
" Capilla del Senor	70	15
" San Antonio de Areco	130	20
" Arrecifes	200	25

Conductors and Owners.

PAUL AND ROMULO DIAZ.

Public Notice.

The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorised to collect same.

JAMES HASTINGS,

466 Calle Parque.

f 6, x

Medical Doctor

The Undersigned having established himself on the Estancia Tatay, Carmen de Areco, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of his neighbourhood. Having practiced in the different branches of my profession for twelve years in Germany and the United States, I shall endeavour to give satisfaction to all who may favour me with their patronage, by not overcharging for my services.

CHARLES HERMANSADER, M.D.

Estancia de Tatay.

February 16, 1864.

1m. F19

Lawyer.

Dr. D. Baldomero Garcia Quirno has removed his office to calle Rivadavia No. 165. m 3 3 p.

Wanted,

A small House, within ten squares of the Plaza.

Apply at 83 Peru.

6 p, m 8

Important Notice.

For Sale, the Boot and Shoe Shop, No. 100 Calle Defensa. All persons having accounts with said Establishment will please call to settle them without delay.

Meantime selling off at reduced prices.

Buenos Ayres, March 4, 1864.

RICHARD GODSALL.

6 p, m 5

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.
$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—*Cicero.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

INAUGURATION of the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

TURNING THE FIRST SOD

The function of yesterday was the grandest and most felicitous since the era of Independence, and exceeded anything in all the annals of Buenos Ayres. The citizens seem to have delivered themselves up entirely to the happy event, and the word in every mouth was, 'this is a great day for Buenos Ayres.' It was in effect the realisation of a splendid project, to which town and country had looked forward with equal impatience; and the remembrance of the many difficulties which had beset its birth, only enhanced the pleasure of the great reality.

The day was remarkably fine, after the showers of Sunday, and before the hour fixed (noon) a long file of carriages and mounted cavaliers was pushing forward towards the rendezvous. As if for the sake of effect a bullock cart was capsized near the mataderos, the wheel off and the merchandize scattered about the road, but this may have been a *bona fide* accident. There is not a more charming site in the environs of Buenos Ayres than that chosen for the ceremony at the bastions erected in 1861, when a siege was anticipated. Looking southward along the line marked out for the railway, the eye ranges over a group of lovely quintas embowered in trees which stretch away on one side to the hilly country of Flores and Caballito, and are lost on the other, in the smiling coast of the Boca and Ensenada, while the level prairies of the campagna bound the horizon.

The carriages were ordered to remain in the lawn of the Convalencia, thus leaving the road free; and a small picquet of police attended to maintain order, although their services were needless. The entrance was gracefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and a bevy of the fair daughters of the neighbourhood welcomed the guests with wreathed smiles.

The President and Governor arrived about a quarter of an hour before noon, and were received by the Directors, Messrs. Parish, E. Zimmerman, and Santamaria. The company walked about the picturesque grounds and we noticed among an assemblage of over 1000 persons, the following professional and commercial gentlemen:—Dr. Rawson (Prime Minister), Dr. Costa (Worship), and Sr. Elizalde (Foreign Affairs), of the National Cabinet, Dr. Acosta, Provincial Secretary of State, the British, French, and American Ministers, the French, American, Belgian, Danish, Hamburgh, and other Consuls, the English Scotch and a number of native clergymen, the several members of the B. Ayrean press, also Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, H. A. Green, Dr. Leslie, W. Leslie (Maua Bank), Dr. Kirwan, Joseph Green, Gifford, Drabble, Boyd, Darbyshire, Jacob, Hall, H. Zimmerman (N Railway), Mills, Potter, Harrison, Fallon, Hudson (late American Consul), Fulton, Consul Hutchinson, Harratt, Newton, Mortimer, Nalty, Folmar, Billinghurst, Coghlan, Lelong, Jackson, Brittain, Duke of S. Fernando, Campbell, Jas. White, W. White, J. Thompson, C. E. (Paraguay), Simpson, C. Zimmerman, Dr. Sheridan, Allen Capt. Nott (Sheldrake), A. Lumb, Wanklyn, Llavallol; Sres. Llambi, Pio, Varela, Sarsfield, Gen. Madariaga, Col. Galvan, Soto.

A small covered bridge was erected where the first sod was to be turned, and here a group of people was collected. We learned from one that here stood the first saladero erected in Buenos Ayres, the proprietor having been, as our informant said, 'a real English gentleman.' From this spot we could distinctly see the land marks of the intended route, and reflections were numerous as to when the line would be terminated, and how immense the benefits it must bring.

At twelve o'clock precisely President Mitre and Governor Saavedra, accompanied by the directors, the engineers, and the agent of Messrs. Peto Betts came along the avenue to the place marked for giving the first stroke in this great enterprise, the ladies and gentlemen forming a semi-circle close to the platform.

Mr. Parish opened the proceedings. He said—May it please your Excellencies, we are met here to-day to commence the works of the Great Southern Railway. On the part of the company I now ask you to assume these instruments of industry in the presence of the assemblage who have come hither to do homage to so great a celebration, for this may be called the first fruits of that peace which we now so happily enjoy. This is a new pledge of the stability which results from your prudent administration, and here around us is a band of valiant workmen waiting only the order to march that they may commence a work destined to benefit this country, and in which, I promise you, they will neither falter nor slacken till it arrive at a glorious completion. Let us then turn the first sod, and here in presence of the Argentine people and Government, this legion will set forth on the trace before your view, to overrun the Pampas and conquer the ancient territory claimed by the Spanish discoverers. Perhaps this year we shall arrive at Chascomus, and proudly look back to the gates of Buenos Ayres, and when these lumbering bullock-carts shall be things of the past we may erect a monument in the present market. If the tranquility we now boast of continue undisturbed, we shall push on yet further to whatever point may be desired, and I trust that the 7th of March will be regarded as a happy anniversary in B. Ayres.

Here Messrs Crawford and Rumball delivered to the President and Governor the handsome wheelbarrow and silver spade, and General Mitre taking the latter in his hand, said:

Gentlemen—In taking this implement of labour in my hand, to turn the first sod of the Great Southern Railway, I feel more pride than in leading on armies to acquire glory on the blood stained field. How happy I am to have the fortune to inaugurate this railway, where the locomotive, with its cheering whistle, will carry hope to the dwellers in the campagna And I consider it also fortunate that so great an enterprise is begun, under the wise administration of Governor Saavedra, to whom it must be a pleasing and glorious recollection. As I take up these handfuls (suiting the action to the word) of Argentine earth, I am indeed hopeful that this is the presage of a great futurity, and that the ideas of progress we implant may fructify and yield an abundant harvest The band played the Argentine Hymn.

Here the Governor took the wheelbarrow and accompanied by the President rolled it to the end of the platform, Then was heard a loud burst of applause, and the firing of rockets announced to the city and globe that the work of the day was performed.

The banquet was laid out in the tent lately belonging to M. Champion, and now erected on the bastion close to the Convalecencia road: thither the Directors invited the guests to accompany them, and we formed in procession, being lined on either side by a corps of 350 navvies, who shouldered their arms in military style. In the tent was a ladies' gallery, occupied by about fifty of the fair sex, including Mmes. Thornton, Parish, Billinghurst, Miller, Wappers, White, Harratt, Mills, Llavallol, Baudrix, Woodgate, Llambi, Darbyshire, Jackson, Varela, and other English and native ladies. The tent was magnificently draped with 1000 flags of all nations, and artistic bouquets and confectionary crowned the tables. Over the chair were the initials "V. R." and "B. M.," in boxwork, and a splendid bouquet, over three feet in height, was placed opposite General Mitre, to whom was also presented the silver spade, the wheelbarrow being given to the Governor.

The company, numbering 300, took their seats at three tables, the head tables for distinguished guests being thus arranged:—Chairman, Mr. Parish, supported on the right and left by the two illustrious sponsors: then the Secretaries of F. Affairs and Justice, the British, French and American representatives, Dr. Acosta, H. Zimmerman. Messrs. Crawford, Rumball, E. Zimmerman and Santamaria Messrs Shaw and Isaacs acted as stewards in the ladies' gallery, serving them with ices, and refreshments.

After partaking of the excellent viands and wines provided by M. Boch (Provence Hotel), the signal was given for toasts, the Chairman rising to say:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of the Company and of my colleagues I salute the Argentine people and Government, not in mere formality, but with sincere gratitude for the new link of amity between our countrymen and the citizens of the republic To day we have made a great revolution, which must prove useful to Buenos Ayres, by inspiring confidence and faith in Argentines and Europeans touching the future of the republic. Will they not be glad in England to hear that the first magistrates of the country have descended from their posts to act the part of the peaceful laborer? Yes, they will say B. Ayres is no longer what it was; a new era has set in. Here upon the ruins of a bastion which recals gloomy times, when barriers were raised to separate Argentines from each other, we are now celebrating a work of peace and union, the foundation of a railway which will foster the confidence of men and capital, and enrich the land. I give you, therefore, the health of the most illustrious man in the republic, General Bartolomé Mitre.

The toast was drunk with three cheers, the band playing the National Hymn.

President Mitre rose to reply: In returning the cordial salute of the Chairman to me and to all of us as guests, I regret that I cannot consider my English friends present as guests in this country. No, for all members of the human family who land upon these shores are something more; they are brothers. They come to live among us and develop the resources of the country, blending their blood with ours. They bring a contingent of capital and intelligence, and although they give not their lives in the battle field, they work unceasingly for the progress and industry of the republic. In return for the courtesies of the Chairman I will give you a toast the symbol of every virtue and of real liberty, I mean the illustrious Queen Victoria, who unites all the qualities that adorn the female soul, and those imperishable institutions of liberty so worthy of the great English nation (tremendous cheering). The band played God Save the Queen.

Mr. Thornton replied—I am exceedingly grateful for the kind expressions used towards my honoured and beloved Sovereign. As representative of the English people, I am glad to see this new sign of mutual friendship. There is a community of interests between B. Ayres and Great Britain, which perpetuates this amity, and I am confident nothing serious will ever disturb our relations. I have to thank the chief authorities for the aid they have always lent me in matters which might otherwise have obstructed me, and also for the protection they have dispensed to this undertaking. Looking at so many friends here to day, I feel myself almost an Argentine, and I have only to beg the future assistance of all parties in favor of this railway. Let me couple success to the Argentine republic with the several railways North, West and South, in a flowing bumper.

Dr Rawson then spoke. It falls to me to respond to the generous sentiments of the English Minister. Experience has proved that there is no longer a clash of national interests, and the only rivalry is that of mutual assistance. In the River Plate we only want capital, intellect, and population, and there are thousands of active Europeans now looking for somewhere to occupy their industry. There was a time when the River Plate rejected foreign immigration, when the rivers were closed with the vain idea of repelling civilization; but the genius of progress burst the cable, and our waters were soon covered with the fleets of other countries. What joy did not our fathers feel at the prospect of a single vessel entering B. Ayres? But now we see the necessity of binding fast our interests with those of foreign nations, and yielding to the tide of advancement. If peace continue to bless Buenos Ayres we shall all be benefited, and in reply to Mr. Thornton I propose to you railways, electric telegraphs, and the other trophies of modern science which are the Labarum of civilization, and are destined to redeem us from obscurity and sloth. I toast: Peace at home and friendly relations with all foreign powers, especially England, France, and America, so worthily represented at this board.

M. Lefebre de Becour rose to reply. In the name of my august master, Napoleon III., and on the part of my countrymen and fellow-Europeans, I thank you. Truly, this enterprise is of great importance for the fine province of Buenos Ayres, and as much so to foreigners, who will here find unfailing sources of wealth. I congratulate the Governor and President, who have acted as sponsors, and hope this will prove the first link of a chain of conquest over the desert, and conduce to the greatness and felicity of the whole Republic.

Dr. Elizalde said: To-day we celebrate one of the great designs of the first conquerors, invading the Pampas. When the lonely innabitant of the campagna sees a cloud of dust, he knows it is the approach of plundering Indians, but soon the smoke of the locomotive will bring him a more cheering omen. We can never conquer these plains but by immigration; we must have foreigners to repel the wandering savages. I therefore give you a health to all the nations of the earth, which send us immigrants.

Mr. Santamaria—I have the honor to propose a toast which will find a ready response from all, not merely for the respect due to the chief authorities, but also in recognition of their civic virtues. In toasting the sponsors I must add that the Co. will be highly gratified to learn that the two highest magistrates have done us this honor, for Europeans will regard this as a favorable pledge. When I name General Mitre, I speak of one who unites the qualities of a warrior, a legislator, and a poet: one who has an arm to defend, a head to guide, and a heart to feel for our interests. And of the Governor it is sufficient for me to say, he is by his virtues worthy to hold the chief rank in the enlightened province of Buenos Ayres (applause).

General Mitre replied. Having been partly the subject of the compliments just uttered, I am bound to say that I regard myself only as the representative of those worthy men who have aided me. Just as that general who crowned himself in presence of the army saying, "My soldiers gained this, and in their name I accept it." I am, as it were, deputed to receive congratulations for the people. But what is the force which produces this triumph? It is English capital. Not long since the lances of our enemies encircled the city, and the liberty gained upon the tented field soon grew up, like a tree, and cast its golden fruit around. Peace, after so many struggles, became radicated, and foreign capital pours on our favoured shores, to make that peace fruitful. I wish this cup were of gold—not to worship, like the golden calf of antiquity—but as a symbol of the connection between England and La Plata, for England was our best friend in the war of Independence. Nobody has ever written a history of English capital, and yet it is a great personage. In 1806 the English brought iron, steel, and lead to B. Ayres, but only succeeded in wasting human blood. Next they came with merchandise, and the walls of the Custom-house had to be strengthened to bear up the weight of gold so produced. In 1820 the patriots were reduced to misery; no one would lend them a dollar, but England came forward and said, 'Take what you need.' We were rescued, for when Argentines themselves refused to advance funds England sent us £5,000,000. Truly English Capital is a great personage. A few hardy Britishers laid the foundation of North America. Captain Cook first peopled the Southern Ocean with goats, and now Australia pours its countless riches at the feet of Britannia. Half a dozen thrifty merchants began that commerce with Madras and China, which opened the gates of the East to British dominion. I would wish a cup of gold, not to sing the praises of a pound sterling, but of that great people which in 1833 voted £00 millions to redeem the slaves. English Capital, that anonymous personage, has wrought wonders, whether under Charles II. or Q. Victoria, and dates as far back as the cradle of British greatness. Nor let it be thought that England was not once as we have been Lord Macauley mentions that in winter the road from London to York was so swampy, that it was necessary to swim in places, and travellers sometimes were drowned. Moreover, it was dangerous to be out after seven in the evening, for, there being no light but the moon, thieves were to be guarded against. A coach was started from London to Oxford in 167[illegible], and advertised to make the journey in one day. After some difficulty, six heroic men were found to undertake the journey. At that time England had five millions of inhabitants, the London Customs yielded half a million, or less than Buenos Ayres at present, and the English revenue did not exceed 7½ millions; less than that of the Republic. Time was when Buenos Ayres had 6,400 inhabitants; we had 10,000 immigrants in '63 this year promises us 30,000. Our rents were six millions dollars; now they are eight. This is progress. I only ask 50,00 immigrants, revenue twelve millions, peace and prosperity (loud cheers.)

Governor Saavedra said: I thank your kind words towards me and my friend Gen. Mitre. This inauguration affords me great satisfaction, and I never drunk a bumper with sincerer pleasure than to-day. Some thought I was an enemy to the line, but time has vindicated me. We have now four lines sowing progress in all directions; next May we shall celebrate the anniversary of Independence in Luxan, and the end of 1864 will see us in Mercedes. Railways elevate us in civilization and help us to populate the camps. We are indebted to England, the centre of riches and liberty: I hope steam will convert the herd's lance into a ploughshare: but we must have faith and perseverance. I beg to toast the Representatives of the Co. in Buenos Ayres (cheers.)

Dr. Sarsfield, being called on, said—I have preferred to let the chief magistrates speak of the progress of this country in civilization and practical policy. Individuals pass away and popular institutions gain ground. This work will not only unite men but form a chain of material interests stretching from this city to Magellan's Straits, for steam conquers distance. God has created barriers which we must surpass. Till the 15th century this ocean shut out half a world, but human energy has converted it into a valuable means of transit From the earth's bowels men extract coal and iron, and from a murky cloud the electric ray which becomes their messenger. The locomotive would carry a man round the globe in a few days, and this discovery we owe to a poor London mechanic. We must subdue the land ocean, not as far as Chascomus, but even to Virgin Cape. The terminus will become a centre of commerce with the world, We cannot guess the future of our camps. I will congratulate the Government for this new blessing, and hope peace may fructify more and more.

D. Hector Varela said—We all toast two ideas, 'liberty and progress,' the blessings of our Government. This function will convince Old Europe that there is room here for development Here we have Englishmen, whose countrymen opened up Eastern commerce; Frenchmen, who first enthroned Liberty in 1789; Spaniards, from whose blood we are descended; Portuguese, who boast the daring navigation that explored the Indian seas; Americans, who gave us the principles of Republican institutions, and whose country is now a picture of bloodshed." After a rapid and brilliant review of History, since the Christian era, the gifted speaker continued. "May Heaven grant that this Republic will become a temple, under whose glorious vault all the nations of the earth may form a holy alliance."

Dr. Costa said—I drank with pleasure the health of Queen Victoria, and of the sponsors, but now I give you an equally loyal one—'To the fair sex, and especially the English ladies, whose conquests are those of liberty and beauty' (loud cheers).

Cries of 'Shaw'!

Mr. Parish said—I return thanks for the kind manner in which you have toasted the Directors. It has been truly said there are no barriers between nations We introduce steam to aid the progress of the country, and I trust we shall leave a legacy to our children in this enterprise I drink to the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres.

Minister Acosta replied—That it was two years since the idea of this line was started, and when finished it would foster foreign commerce and immigration.

Mr. Santamaria said—For fear we should omit some important toasts, I will ask permississsion to give the following list:—

1. The Provincial Legislature, who passed the bill.
2. The Municipality, who lent every assistance.
3. Our absent friends, including Messrs. Lumb and Riestra.
4. The firm of Peto Betts, the great contractors of the age, who are making in Australia alone 300 miles of railway per annum.
5. The Engineers and their worthy head, Mr. Rumball.

Hon. Mr. Kirk addressed the company in English. Ladies and Gentlemen—As the sun is to earth, so is woman to man, to comfort and stimulate him to ambition. But I will not plunge into a tedious dilucidation, for the motto is 'short speeches and long drinks.' It is within memory when there was no steam. It is not long since the invention of printing, when Guttenburg discovered what he so long desired—a means of stamping thought on paper I can fancy, too, the unspeakable delight of Lord Stafford when, in his dungeon in the Tower of London, he watched the tea-kettle and foresaw steam. Or Watt, who succeeded in revolutionising the world. Ladies, you scarcely fancy steam is used to work the ribbon on your graceful necks, or to draw out the marrow of the earth into the spiral thread which encircles your delicate waists. Now we can speak with S. Francisco in an hour, and soon the electric message will pass under the Atlantic, to tell us what you are doing in England. A pound of coke will take a heavy train one mile in a minute. But I will not weary you with a list of the triumphs of the age. I feel happy to find so many brethren of all countries around me, and as for the ladies, I fervently say, "God bless ye" (applause)

Mr. Crawford also spoke in English I am labouring under a double difficulty in returning thanks for the firm I have the honor to represent, for I do not well know what has been said of Messrs Peto. Betts, and I am little given to making promises, preferring to wait until the work is done and speaks for itself. We shall, please God, get on to Chascomus without delay, but we must expect hard work and sleepless nights" Here the speaker entered into details of the value to be derived, quoting the words of a friend in North America who said of a certain line, "if the land-owners paid all the expenses they would still be gainers, in the increased value of their properties." He complimented the exertions of Mr. Parish and the other directors, and stated that everything was ready in London, and some cargoes of rails shipped for the present section.

General Mitre, in winding up the ceremonial said—We are in some manner fulfilling Christ's precept, to do good to our neighbours, in making railways, for we introduce progress in the room of barbarism. I must add to my requests of 50,000 immigrants and increased revenue, 500 miles of railway per annum; and let us not forget the Cordoba line. We must be thankful to Messrs. Peto Betts and foreign capital, but we must have yet more railways. I ask them not as a mendicant, but as the inheritance of humanity, which will give peace and prosperity to the Argentine Republic.

After some observations from General D. M. Madariaga, apropos of the occasion, the company broke up, at three p.m., and the mutual congratulations heard on all sides between natives and foreigners shewed how favourably all were impressed with the day's proceedings. The universal opinion was that in arrangements, respectable attendance, harmony, and *cuseable*, it was the most successful and imposing display ever seen in B. Ayres.

THE CRISIS IS PAST.

Thank God, the terrors of the drought are over, and the farmers released from a danger which at one time boded little short of universal ruin. Very few townspeople know what our country friends suffered, and very few of the latter will forget the trying season now happily concluded. Improvidence is a fault that always brings its own punishment, and those who count on uninterrupted prosperity are often surprised and prostrated at the first reverse. The sheep-farmers, though not open to the charge of extravagance in their style of living were almost as much to blame in a want of economy which resulted in a catastrophe that everybody except themselves foresaw. Like the dog and the shadow, in grasping at too much, some of them lost all, for as the Spaniards say, 'Quien mucho abarca nada aprieta.' Had they been content with moderately stocking their land, the disaster must have been far less, but they began to regard a piece of camp as inexhaustible, forgetting that the Frenchman's horse died at last in a similar experiment to that adopted with their sheep. And then they most unjustly lay all the fault on the elements, but since the days of Adam and Eve, people are anxious to excuse themselves, and when their neighbour cannot be blamed they commence railing at Fortune.

Dire have been the consequences; not so much in the actual loss sustained as in the hardships, toils and privations they have had to endure. Those who first took alarm and moved out towards the frontier had their prompt exertions rewarded by saving all their flocks, but most of them lived without any covering under Heaven, and deprived of all the necessaries of civilized existence.

Many delayed abandoning their parched-up farms until the sheep were so reduced that, when ultimately forced to march, a large proportion died on the way, and these folks experienced all the hardships of the others, besides a heavy loss. Finally, there were not a few who vainly hoped, day after day, for rescue, and saw all their substance melt away when remedy was too late. Local circumstances favored some, and they were lucky enough to escape both the severities of frontier life, and the loss of their stock. A large number of migratory farmers shut up their houses, taking their families, for better security, with them in carts or waggons The sufferings of women and children in such cases, living on meat and water, may be better imagined than described. When those awful dust-storms swept over the Pampas, turning noon day into night, almost suffocating all persons exposed to their fury, and choking up the wells, we may fancy the pitiable condition of the outcasts, and the difficulty of keeping the flocks on which their all depended.

At length the bountiful rains of Heaven fell, and there was hope of deliverance: the grass began to spring up through the barren layers of dust which had blotted out every trace of vegetation. Since then, we have had repeated showers, and every day brought more favourable accounts from North and South. Already numbers of our countrymen are homeward bound, more joyful than ever shipwrecked mariner touching dry land. Home, with all its charms, again comes in view, and the familiar ombu tree is blessed as an old friend who has outlived the danger, and now bids them welcome.

But, alas! their sorrows are not over, or perhaps yet half known. How many a rancho has been plundered of the little it contained, by wandering gauchos! and some will find a few charred sticks where once their home stood. Others, who had been unable to send in their wool have lost the hard-earned gains of last year, either stolen or maliciously destroyed. They will be, however, able to begin again with the capital they have saved; they must rebuild their ranchos, wrecked by the lawless elements, or by the yet more lawless gauchos; they must dig new wells, for nothing but the site remains of the old ones; they must set up new corrals, for the former ones have been broken down by the winds or stray cattle; they must procure fresh stores, for what they left has either grown musty or been carried off: they must look out for clothes and house utensils in the same manner: they must, perhaps, seek medical assistance for themselves or families, injured by inclemency and exposure: they must get a friendly loan to meet these expenses.

And for those who are ruined; they have no alternative, after so many years of labour and privation, but

enter the service of their more fortunate neighbours, to commence again the hill they had climbed to some height. Really it makes the heart bleed to reflect on the misery of the late season.

There is now no danger for the rest of the year; but we would give a word of caution to the estancieros: put on less stock, and besides planting alfalfa yourselves, make all your medianeros and peons imitate your example.

THE PACIFIC.

We have dates fsom Valparaiso up to 13th ult., and from Santiago till the 15th inst. In Chile, everything was very quiet, the people being occupied with the approaching elections, but there was no great enthusiasm displayed on either side. The opposition was using all its endeavours, though quietly, to carry the day.

On the 29th January the city of Copiapó ran a narrow chance of suffering from a novel disaster. A Chile Blucher has arisen in these degenerate days. It will be remembered that when that celebrated Prussian paid a visit to London he was observed to be in a brown study, and on being asked of what he was thinking, he exclaimed, 'What a city for a sack!'

It would appear that a captain of a company of the 3rd of the line of the Chile army had been struck with the same idea as the great Blucher, and had made preparations for taking advantage of the armed force at his disposal to devote the 29th January to a general sack of the stores and banks of Copiapó. Luckily, his lieutenant succeeded in disarming his superior, and inducing the troops to return to their duty. This great inventive genius of a military financier has not been appreciated by his Government who have sent him prisoner to Santiago to be tried.

Peru was also quiet, and Government was turning its attention to reforming the different branches of the administration. Gold, in large quantities, had been discovered in the interior.

In Venezuela peace had been again restored. On the 24th December the Chamber of Legislature was opened by 69 deputies. Generals Falcon and Guzman Blanco continue as the first and second magistrates of the Republic.

The treaty of peace between Ecuador and Colombia has been exchanged. Mosquera evacuated the province of Imbabura and retired to Colombia, where his attention had been occupied by the revolutionary movements in Marinilli, State of Antioquia, and also in Bogotá and Santander. General Nieto has, on his own account, tried to make the State of which he is Governor, with Cartagena for his capital, independent, and for that purpose General Curazo had gone on a commission to Guayaquil. The working classes have been trying to have their imposts lightened, so that they may be enabled to compete with foreign manufactures. Nueva Granada, after trying all forms of government, except monarchy, seems to be as far from the goal of peace as ever.

Central America remains tranquil, and the idea of having a Congress to settle external politics and other matters of utility and peace is daily gaining ground.

From Bolivia we hear nothing of any importance.

INDIANS

Since mentioning, in our edition of last Thursday, the attack of the Indians on Fort Vallemança, in the Partido of 25 De Mayo, further information on the subject has arrived in a despatch to the Minister of War, of which the following are the particulars:

"On the 28th ult., when the news arrived at the fort of the appearance of the savages, Captain Eliseo Marquez, commander of the fort, and his lieutenant, Don Francisco Morales, sallied forth at the head of about 30 men, and met the Indians at about half a league from the fort. Then they were surrounded, and obliged, on account of the number of the invaders, to dismount. The savages also dismounted, and the half of the force partly on foot, and partly on horseback, attacked the Argentines, and so unequal was the combat, that they were frequently fighting six to one. In a short time, Captain Marquez, Lieutenant Morales, and 29 of the rank and file were stretched on the sod.

The exact of number invading Indians is not known, but it must have been considerable. There were only four dead Indians found in the bush, and it is likely their loss has been heavy, as they have been obliged to leave these, their custom being to bury or hide, *at once*, all killed in battle.

"The Indians, before approaching the fort, had surprised ten men in the bush, cutting wood, and killed them most barbarously. The handful of men, which was left in the fort, on seeing the day lost, mounted their horses and rode off in the direction of the establishment of the Gauchos, who are on friendly terms with the Indians. The savages afterwards retired without lifting any cattle, although there were several haciendas in the neighbourhood; this is another proof of their having sustained heavy losses. "JULIO DE VEDIA."

By the foregoing, it will be seen that all proper precautions had been taken by the Government, inasmuch as the fort was well manned by more than 80 men, and well armed and provided with war ammunition; and if this force was not properly handled, it was solely owing to the rashness of Comandante Marquez in leaving his post, and heading a body of 'enfans perdus,' which military negligence was paid for by his life. The Indians were glad to escape with the drubbing they received without carrying off either cattle or prisoners

NOTHING NEW.

"The body of serenos retired from their posts, last night, the greater part of the time nothing having happened."—*Publo.*

The above means that lots of robberies were attempted, but the serenos were not annoyed by them in the slightest. Having the gift of second sight, we can assure our readers the following is a daily scene in Buenos Ayres:—

C.—You are, at all times, to avoid rows, and cast an indulgent eye on the city vices. Make no noise in the street, because, for the serenos to talk loud is most intolerable, and not to be endured.

Serenos—We will rather sleep than talk. We know what belongs to a watch.

C.—Why, you speak like an ancient and most quiet sereno—for I cannot see how sleeping should offend—only have a care that your spears be not stolen. Well, you are to call at all the confiterias, and bid those that are drunk get them to bed.

Serenos—How, if they will not?

C—Why, then let them alone till they are sober: if they make you then not the better answer, you may say they are not the men you took them for. If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man; and for such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty.

Sereno—If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands upon him?

C—Truly, by your office you may, but I think they that touch pitch will be defiled, besides having the 'Standard' down upon us for works of supererogation. You shall comprehend all vagrant men: you are to bid any man stand, in the name of the republic.

Sereno—How, if they will not stand?

C.—Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the watch together, light cigars, and thank God you are rid of a knave.

GAMBLING.

By the laws of nature each race of the human species has its besetting sin. Wherever the Anglo-Saxons are to be found, there is also the fire-water which destroys body and soul. Well may Horace Walpole have sneeringly remarked that the Anglo-Saxons Christianised the world by means of Bibles, Brandy, Blankets and Rifles—which of the lot is the more deadly it is hard to say. Of late years Parliament has been turning its attention to making laws for the keeping in check and government of dypsomaniacs. Although we say it ourselves, we say it proudly, that (being aware of that curse attached to our cold northern blood, and which, owing to the climate of Britain, has become so much of a second nature with us that in all the world, which the morning gun of England calls from its slumbers, drunkenness and Anglo-Saxon are almost synonimous)—we cannot lay the blame of negligence upon our rulers. Now the old Adam which lurks in Spanish blood is the vice of gambling, a vice which gives rise to covetousness, robbery, suicide and murder. Does the Government of these provinces so perfectly shut its eyes to the imperfection of Spanish human nature as to suppose that sinners, unless restrained by powerful laws, and laws carried into effect, not mere dead letters, will not from time to time, like dogs, return to their vomit? What has Government done towards restricting gambling, at least public gambling. If there be laws, of which we are ignorant, why are they not enforced? and why are gambling houses as thickly strewed through this city as blackberries on a heath? Are the police ignorant of their whereabouts? or do they, like the authorities of that great and powerful European State, Baden, derive the principal part of their revenues from the 'Board of Green Cloth?' According to laws in used-up old rotten monarchies, like England (and which laws, of course would never do for a free and enlightened republic like Buenos Ayres) the receiver is as bad as the thief, and punished accordingly.

How should the members of the Legislature like to be called before a tribunal of victimized gamblers, and tried on the charge of being part owners of a "paper-hell?"—and not to, as Mr. Snagsby would say, put too fine a point upon it, that is what it is all resolved to. The 'Nacion Argentina' of Sunday points out in a very clear manner this crying nuisance; and so that the police may have no opportunity of pleading ignorance on the subject, it calls their attention to one sink of iniquity in particular. How long shall it be allowed to fatten upon the blood of wives and children?—for the gamblers themselves we have no pity, but look upon them as wilful maniacs. They are not the sufferers—their wives and children and in many cases their employers have to pay the piper.

SEVEN'S THE MAIN.

THE SHERIDAN SUIT.

Mr. Editor,

Having read in the Standard of this morning a notice of a law suit now pending before the tribunals of this country, and which has reference to my family—however reluctant I may feel, and chagrined as I am to see my name brought before the public in connexion with that vexed and most disagreeable question, yet from the very prominent and I may say, personal manner I am alluded to, in that article I feel myself obliged to make one or two observations. The question between Mrs. Sheridan, the widow of my late brother, and myself is one which turns merely on a point of law, and that *the law of this country*, under which Mrs. Sheridan claims an exclusive right to inherit all the property left by my late brother, he being believed to have died intestate. Now the fact is J P. Sheridan was a Roman Catholic and Miss Elizabeth Hughes an Anglican Protestant, and the said J. P. Sheridan had omitted or refrained from complying with the formalities required by the laws of this country previous to the solemnization of marriages by a Protestant clergyman, namely, of declaring, before the notary of the Superior Camara de Justicia, himself and his intended wife to belong to that religion; this it is notorious he has not done, and it is to be supposed he did not do so because he could not conscientiously declare himself to be a Protestant, he never having conformed to any of the rites or ceremonies of that communion, or in any way seceded from the Roman Catholic faith. This is the simple question which deprives, according to the law of this country, Mrs. Sheridan of the right of exclusive inheritance. It is to be sincerely regretted that Mrs. Sheridan, on the death of my late brother, following the sinister advice of interested parties, entirely unconnected with the family, has brought upon herself and all those most intimately concerned great vexation—and however strangers may profit by it, they, it is to be feared, will ultimately be the sufferers However, the non-compliance with respect to the forms required by the laws of this county, never could for a moment be considered to affect the validity of the ceremony in a religious point of view, as performed in the English Church, nor deprive, in the least degree, Mrs. Sheridan of all the respect and consideration due to an English matron and to an English lady. Had my brother ever become a Protestant, or ceased to be a Roman Catholic, this question never could have arisen. I am the last person in the world to deny to any one the right of private judgment. Yours, &c.

H. T. SHERIDAN.

[Dr. Sheridan brought his name before the public himself in a notice in the 'Tribuna:' our comments thereon left no room for displeasure.—Ed. *Standard.*]

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

Allow me the observation, that your statement in last Saturday's 'Standard,' 'Doubloons have reached now the *unprecedented* figure of 473,' is erroneous, since ounces in August, 1840, were quoted as high as five hundred and seventy ($570). Supposing that the following table of fluctuations of doubloon' prices in the years 1826 to 1849 may be interesting to some of the readers of your valuable paper, I take the liberty to subjoin it for insertion:—

PRICE OF DOUBLOONS

	Lowest.				Highest.
In 1826,	Feb.,	18	...	Oct.,	57½
1827,	April,	40	...	Oct.,	71
1828,	Oct.,	30	...	Jan.,	31
1829,	Feb.,	58	...	Oct.,	108
1830,	Jan.,	108	...	April,	157
1831,	Oct.,	180	...	Feb.,	132
1832,	Jan.,	104	...	June,	117
1833,	Jan.,	114	...	Oct.,	130
1834,	Feb.,	118	...	Jan.,	121
1835,	July,	117	...	Mar.,	121
1836,	Aug.,	116	...	Mar.,	122
1837,	Jan.,	117	...	Aug.,	150
1838,	Jan.,	129	...	Dec.,	2[illegible]3
1839,	Jan.,	200	...	Nov.	[illegible]00
1840,	Jan.,	275	...	Aug.,	570
1841,	Nov.,	274	...	Jan.,	351
1842,	June,	248	...	Jan.,	297
1843,	Dec.,	240	...	Jan.,	284
1844,	Dec.,	197	...	Jan.,	25[illegible]
1845,	Jan.,	193	...	Dec.,	393
1846,	Aug.,	243	...	Jan.,	440
1847,	May,	283	...	July,	440
1848,	Mar.,	310	...	Jan.,	408
1849,	Dec.,	249	...	Jan.,	350

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.,

T.

SHAKESPEARE CENTENARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 6, 1864.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

Seeing a letter, signed 'Cosmopolite,' in your paper of to-day, proposing to get up a Shakespeare Commemoration, the spirit strongly moves me (more particularly as I have just come from the Scotch Church) to make a few remarks on the divine William, as our Gallic neighbours call the 'swan.' No one will deny that Shakespeare is such a favourite with the English (English, in contra-distinction to Caledonians and Hibernians), that they vote him a 'bore,' except he be played by a Frenchman; and will not go to hear him spoiled by an Englishman. Does 'Cosmopolite' not know at least four amongst his small circle of acquaintances, who read Shakespeare better than Macready or Mrs. Butler (*nee* Kemble)? If he does not, I envy him; and if ever I have a grudge against him, I will introduce him to half a dozen monomaniacs in Buenos Ayres, and then see what a pleasant life he will lead.

I am averse to this commemoration for two reasons, one purely personal, it is:—If the commemoration be held, we will be patronising a dead man, and leaving one of his most able exponents in South America on one side. (Now you will see the connection between the Scotch Church and Shakespeare) Some time ago the Anglo-Porteno public had an opportunity of hearing Shakespeare read *properly* in the school-room of the Scotch Church, and how did they behave? (Good Heavens! what trash!) The larger portion of an audience, of at least 80 persons, got bored with the finest reading (at least so thought the *reader*) ever heard in Buenos Ayres, and left before the painful exhibition was finished. There's love of Shakespeare for you! Not sufficient to pay for the gas used on the occasion. My other reason is this, and, I am sure, many must agree with me. If once Shakespeare be set agoing, I'll have myself driven almost crazy by seeing people in labor of a quotation, and that's no joke—

"Fo. It is a dreadful bore,
Of all the bores I know,
To have a friend who wrongly quotes,
From Juliet and Romeo."

How often does 'Cosmopolite' expect a centenary to happen? He seems to grumble at its occurring so seldom.

I admire the delicate compliment conveyed to the great poet, in his lovers 'donning buckskin' as it is generally supposed that the immortal Will was found guilty of stealing deer from Lucy's-park.

Yours, &c.,

J H. B. TOUCHSTONE.

LOCAL EVENTS.

New Signal for the 'Telegrafo Maritimo'—The proprietor of this establishment being desirous of affording his patrons the earliest intelligence on the sailing of any steamer either merchant or war, for Rio de Janeiro, as well as the arrivals from that port, has determined upon hoisting a white pendant with an oval ball in the centre, on the departure or arrival of any steamer, the same as is done with the regular packets

The blue pendant stands for any sailing vessel which may be seen coming from Buenos Ayres, and when she has anchored, her national flag will be hoisted. On the departure of a sailing vessel from Buenos Ayres, the same pendant, with the black ball above, will be hoisted.

Change of Signals in the Telegrafo Maritimo—From and after to day every steamer, either merchant or war, with the exception of those already running between this and Buenos Ayres, will be signalled, on her making her appearance, by a French pendant, and when anchored, her national colors underneath. When any steamer, not a packet, is about to sail for Buenos Ayres, the same pendant, with a black ball above it will be hoisted and kept flying until the moment of her sailing.

Communication between this and Montevideo—The two pilot boats, the Raggio and the Stella, are now arranged for running between this and Montevideo, carrying passenges, correspondence, and encomiendas.

Foreign Vessels of War—By the Montevideo papers, we see that the foreign diplomatic agents, whose nations have vessels of war anchored there, have notified that the six people banished on the 28th of December last, cannot take refuge on board these vessels, on the ground that their lives are not in danger, and besides that they wish to have an opportunity of returning to the country against the wishes of the Government.

THE BOLSA

March 7, 1864.

Total sales, 58, 1[illegible] patacones.

Opening price	29 5[illegible]	
Following price	29 55	29 60
Saturday, March 12	29 55	2[illegible] 60
Sundry	29 50	29 60
Closing price	29 60	

PRODUCE SALES.

280 dry cowhides		$118
200 do	do	116
100 do	do	129
100 do	do do	125
400 arr. wool mixed		67
100 do	do do	62
200 do	do do	60
300 do	do do	52
80 doz. sheepskins		145
90 do	do by lump.	95

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS

5th

Cadiz, Mecklemburg barque Doctor Juris Jantzen.

Rosario, nat. steamer Pavon.

6th

Cadiz, Hamburg brig Augusta.

Barcelona, Italian barque Guisette.

Montevideo, Oriental cutter Raggio.

7th

Uruguay ports, nat. steamer Salto.

Liverpool, British barque Semiramis

Genoa, Italian brig Marchesimo.

SAILED.

5th

Liverpool, British steamer La Plata.

6th.

Akiab, Belgian barque Quentin Motayo.

Liverpool, British barque Thyra.

Rosario, nat. steamer Pavon.

7th

Isla de Cuba, Spanish polacre Dorotea

Do do smack Ardilla.

Sale by Auction

Of the British Pilot Boat "STELLA."

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., will be Sold, on the Paseo de Julio, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the British Pilot Boat "Stella," of 71 tons burden, copper sheathed and fastened, built in the United States of the best live oak and pine. She is all ready for sailing.

She has a complete suit of sails, two anchors with iron stocks, two cables of 45 and 30 fathoms, two water tanks of 60 gallons, cabin furniture and utensils in good condition, and cook's galley, with utensils.

The vessel is anchored in front of the Mole. People interested may, by calling at the store of Don Luis Maclean, be taken on board to inspect her on the 14th inst., the day prior to the Sale.

Deposit of Jarabe Pagliano.

Professor Don Girolamo Inglimo has opened a Store in Calle Cuyo, No. 181, under the firm of José Scavino, for the sale of the above Syrup. All Syrups going from the above Establishment bear the seal and the private mark of the Agent.

Any Person, either from the Camp or Provinces, wishing this Syrup, will have it remitted to him on receipt of Three and a Half Silver Reales, or their equivalent in current money; per Flask. Less than 100 Flasks will not be sent to the Provinces. Expenses of carriage will be deducted from the sum remitted, when the freight has to be paid beforehand.

8 p, m 8

Argentine Diligences.

98—CALLE DE RIVADAVIA—98

The undersigned advise the Public that they have removed their Office from Calle Rivadavia, No. 189, to No. 98 of the same street, alongside of the Libreria de la Union.

The days of starting are as follow:—

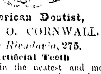
For Villa de Lujan, Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, and Pergamino—On the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month.

For Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Areco, and Arrecefes—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 19th, 21st, and 26th of each month.

Buenos Ayres, 8th March, 1864.

PABLO Y ROMULO DIAZ.
A. M. RANGEIS.
LUIS CAMPANILLAS.

15 p, m 8



American Dentist,

DR. N. O. CORNWALL.

Calle Rivadavia, 275.

Artificial Teeth

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA

On Tuesday, 8th February. 1864

Last representation, for the present engagement, of the Opera of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA

At half-past eight, p.m.

Wanted

A good Waiter, who can speak English Apply Calle Piedad 96, British Hotel

m 8, 3 p

Wanted,

A Girl of 12 or 13 years of age to mind a Child of 1½ to 2 years old, in a small family.

Apply at 275 Rivadavia.

3 p, m 8

Notice.

JACOB FOSTER,

Saddler and Harness maker,

Has removed his shop from No. 270 to 238 Calle Defensa. m 8, 3 p

Sparring Match.

A grand Sparring Exhibition will take place at the Saloon, Calle Peru 290, this evening, March 8th. All lovers of the manly art of self-defence are specially requested to attend. The evening's entertainment will commence by a set-to between Johnny M'Kay and W. Valley; there will also be a set-to between Dublin Tip and Bristol Hero; Jack Reardon and Jemmy Sullivan will also be on hand to make the entertainment as pleasant as possible.

Any amateurs present who wish the use of the gloves will find every thing they require at their service.

W BRENNAN, Manger.

Admission $10 mte. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Sparring to commence at 8 p.m.

Strict orders will be maintained by a committee appointed for the purpose.

m 8, 1 p

Wanted to Rent.

A small Estancia, of from one to two leagues, with from 3 to 5000 sheep, either in Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental, or Entre Rios. Terms, cash.

Apply 'Farmer,' at this Office.

M2 6p.

For Boston or New York.

The Clipper first-class British Barque

KATHERINE MAUDE.

Of 338 tons register, Captain Daniel Anderson,

Will sail, without fail, on the 5th April, 1864, for either one or the other port, according to the freight engaged, and has still room for cargo.

Apply to the Consignees,

ZIMMERMANN, FAIR, & CO.

Calle Bolivar, No. 7.

5 p, m 4

Buenos Ayres British Clerks' Provident Association.

NOTICE.

The Half Yearly General Meeting of this Association will be held at the British Library on Tuesday Evening next, the 8th March, current.

Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m.

As matters affecting the future well-being of the Association will be brought before the meeting, the Committee urgently requests the attendance of all shareholders.

By Order.

Port and Sherry.

Agents for Feuerheerd and Co., Oporto, and Ponce de Leon, Cadiz,

MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR,
Peru, No 83.

The largest freshest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at

The Hibernian House,

64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD

Tetley's Bitter Ale.

Just received, fine Draught Ales (XX October Brew), in Barrels, and Kilderkins.

On Sale, at CALLE POTOSI, No. 58.

M. F18.

To Let.

A comfortable furnished room in a private house with stabling if required. Apply 466 calle Parque.

3 p m 6.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Erin-go-bragh.

Those Irishmen anxious to celebrate the festival of our great Apostle, by a public Dinner, are invited to meet at the office of this paper on Thursday 10th inst at 8 p. m.

The gentlemen who assisted at last year's dinner are specially requested to attend.

The Editors of the Standard.

A Teacher

Who can instruct Children in the English, German, Spanish, and French languages, as well as in Music and the Sciences, desires a situation as Family Tutor.

Address R. S., 'Standard' Office.

3 p, m 4

To Let,

A commodious Deposit No. 93 Calle Defensa.

Inquire at Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa, corner of Moreno.

2 mo, m 3

Horse Lost,

A small 'Saino' lost in Calle Defensa, on Friday Night, March 4, with Bridle, Saddle, and Bosal. Whoever will return the Horse shall receive 200 dollars reward.

5 p, m 5

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
WM. MATTI and CO.
30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYSANDU
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos and Concepcion, the National Steamer
SALTO
Captain F. Fidanza,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO,
The National Steamer
CONCORDIA.
Leaves Paysandu every Wednesday and Sunday after the arrival of the 'Salto,' being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer
PAVON,
Captain Price.
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
LOLORCITAS,
Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the "Boca de las Nueva Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARAÑA.
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer
ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8	patacones
Zarate do	4	"
San Pedro do	8	"
Obligado do	10	"
San Nicolas do	12	"
Rosario do	16	"
San Lorenzo do	18	"
Diamante do	20	"
Santa Fé do } Paraná do	24	"
La Paz do	32	"
La Esquina do	36	"
Goya do	40	"
Bella Vista do	44	"
Empedrado do	48	"
Corrientes do	52	"
Gualeguaychú	11	"
Concepcion	13	"
Concordia	17	"

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4	dollars
Rosario	6	"
San Nicolas	6	"
Parana, La Paz, Bella Vista, La Esquina, Goya	10	"
Corrientes	12	"
The Uruguay Ports	10	"

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA
Captain Thipolito de S. Betincourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.
FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pats.
Rosario	20
Parana	28
Corrientes	60
Asuncion	80
Corumba	142

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

HONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the
NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts are also granted on
Messrs Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers LONDON.
And on *J. Barned & Co, Banker* LIVERPOOL.
Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa.
THOMAS B HALL

DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE UNION BANK
OF
IRELAND.
ISSUED BY THE
LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.
Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

A LOS
ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vacuna, desde 60$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.
Piletas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Máquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

Se venden en la Fábrica de——
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,
57—DEFENSA—57
Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.
Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.
(Corner of Potosi.)
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.
j 13

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
ALEX. FULTON & CO,
25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAUÁ & C°
No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —
BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of *Accounts Current* are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a *reserve fund* in case of *need, sickness* or *old age*, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city following the example of their firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. on week days, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted *at any time* to withdraw the *whole* or *part* of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mauá & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from *Twenty five dollars currency* or *one silver dollar* upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is *six per cent* [6 p§] per annum which is liquidated every six months

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the *whole* or *part* of the money deposited.

4th Once the amount deposited exceeds *Twenty five thousand dollars currency* or *one thousand dollars silver* the depositor if he wishes can open an *account current* according to the rules established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying *twelve dollars currency*, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61—CORRIENTES—61.
It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,567 pats. in 215 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaria
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
" Eustoquio Riestra, Sub Manager

D. Juan Casado, Secretary.
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Mariano Billinghurst
" Ladislao F. Martinez

Offices—87 calle SAN MARTIN.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of $5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (fincas), and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company
For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altos) between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectuses given on application. n17

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

DIAS FERIADOS
Salida.

Tren		Salida de 25 de Mayo	Salida de Retiro	Salida de Belgrano	Salida de S. Isidro	Llegando a S. Fernando
1	Ord.	6 30	6 40	7	7 30	7 46
2	"	8	8 10	8 30	9	9 16
3	"	10	10 10	10 30	11	11 16
4	Expr.	1 30	1 40	2	2 20	2 36
5	Ord.	5	5 10	5 30	6	6 16
6	"	8 30	8 40	9	9 30	9 46

Regreso.

Tren		Regreso de S. Fernando	Regreso de S. Isidro	Regreso de Belgrano	Regreso de Retiro	Llegando a 25 de Mayo
1	Ord.	6 20	6 30	6 55	7 15	7 25
2	"	7 50	8	8 25	8 45	8 55
3	"	9 50	10	10 25	10 45	10 55
4	Expr.	12	12 10	12 30	12 50	1
5	Ord.	3 20	3 30	3 55	4 15	4 25
6	"	7	7 10	7 35	7 55	8 5

DIAS DE TRABAJO
Salida.

Tren		Salida de 25 de Mayo	Salida de Retiro	Salida de Belgrano	Salida de S. Isidro	Llegando a S. Fernando
1	Ord.	6 30	6 40	7	7 30	7 46
2	"	10	10 10	10 30	11	11 30
3	Expr.	1	1 10	1 30	2	2 28
4	Ord.	5	5 10	5 30	6	6 40
5	"	7	7 10	7 20	8	8 10

Regreso.

Tren		Regreso de S. Fernando	Regreso de S. Isidro	Regreso de Belgrano	Regreso de Retiro	Llegando a 25 de Mayo
1	Ord.	6 20	6 30	6 55	7 15	7 25
2	"	7 50	8	8 25	8 45	8 55
3	Expr.	12	12 10	12 30	12 50	1
4	Ord.	3	3 10	3 35	3 55	4 5
5	"	6 50	7	7 20	7 40	7 55

Los trenes marcados "Expreso" pararán en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Isidro solamente.

Las horas de salida arriba espresadas son publicadas con el objeto de avisar al Publico cuando podran obtenerse los boletos de pasage para las Estaciones, siendo entendido que los Trenes no partiran "antes" de las horas anunciadas. Se pondra todo esfuerzo para lograr la puntualidad hasta donde sea posible, pero la Administracion avisa por el presente que no garante que los trenes salgan o regresen a sus destinos en las horas anunciadas en las planillas, ni sera responsable de las perdidas, perjuicios o daños que pueda causar cualquier demora o detencion en los viajes. Los relojes de las Estaciones estan arreglados por el del Cabildo. Las boleterias se cierran un minuto antes de la partida de los Trenes. Todo pasagero esta en el deber de mostrar ó entregar su boleto, cuando se lo pidan. Se prohibe el tomar en los coches de primera clase, con escepcion de los destinados para ese objeto. La Administracion ruega a los pasageros denunciar cualquier caso de groseria o falta de civilidad de parte de sus empleados. En las Estaciones intermedias los boletos son vendidos condicionalmente, es decir, en caso que tuviere lugar en los coches; y si no hubiese lugar, los tenedores de los boletos para las distancias mas largas, seran preferidos.

Mensagerias y Correos Nacionales Iniciadores.
127—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.
All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the commercial community and the public in general.
In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there, passengers for Chile can take through tickets for Valparaiso and Santiago,
The Diligences start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile, every Tuesday.
From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.
From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday
For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.
m3 1m.

Protection from Fire.
PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,
Wax Vestas & Cigar Lights.
Light only on the Box
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250 500, and 1,000.
Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstic or (slide boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
Whitechapel Lane London, E.

For Cañuelas, Monte, and Las Flores.
Mensagerias Nuevas de la Porteña. Correo del Estado.
Office—Riradavia 411 and 443.
The Empresario, with all attention to the punctuality and good condition of these coaches, has determined to start this line on the 2nd of March next, The times of starting being—
From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p m. of the day previous to starting.
This month there will be three trips made.

From Buenos Ayres	22, 25, 28
" Flores	22, 25, 28

MIGUEL M. SUPO.
Buenos Ayres, 19th Feb. 1864.



WIND ENGINE
PATENT SELF-REGULATING
For Pumping, Oat Crushing, Grinding, Chaff-cutting Sawing, or Driving other Machines.
Costs nothing to work.
Works day and night
Requires no watching
Not easily injured.
Erection simple and cheap
Power of Engine from 1/2 to 2 horses, working up to treble the power, prices from £36 to 116
BURY & POLLARD,
SOLE MANUFACTORY,
Park Iron Works, New Park-Street,
Southwark, London.
*** Orders to be made payable in England. Terms one-third of Cash with Order, Balance on Shipment.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of this journal.

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CHARLES WM. BENN and CO,
Shipbrokers, &c.,
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CRYSTALINE,
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Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.
Consigned to order.
Dutch Schooner,
HOORTE VICHGER,
171 Tons,
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Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.
Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Danish Schooner,
HYDRA,
138 Tons,
Petersen, Master,
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.
Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA SUSANA,
3-3 TT. 147 Tons,
Urytsma, Master.
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.
Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
5-6 ATT. 351 Tons.
Tenand, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales.
Consignees, Dorgda and Unnes.
National Barque,
RIVADAVIA,
347 Tons,
Norman, Master.
Can engage dry hides and bales.
Consignee, D. C. Gowland.
For further particulars, please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
Shipbrokers, &c.
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Rams! Rams!! Rams!!!
Parties requiring Rams of the best breeds and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.
The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electorales, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.

No more Scab in Sheep.
Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 266 CALLE BUEN ORDEN.
Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Kantz and Schwengel,
Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D Carlos Geyer.
The shearing time being now over the inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all domestic Animals, begs to inform the Estancieros that it can never be applied to such effect as after shearing, when it not only cures the worst cases, but acts as a preservative against the disease
The simplest method is bathing the animal, whether sound or affected, in the manner prescribed by the instructions
The specific has been already found an effectual remedy for Insects [Garrapatas].
Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high repute of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 24lb. sufficing for 800 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.
CARLOS GEYER.
1 m. j 5.

Three leagues of camp.
A tract of camp, three leagues in extent, of excellent quality and private property is offered for sale. It is situated in the department of Victoria, Entre Rios, six leagues distant from the port of Victoria, on the Paraná. Apply for terms &c. at 88 calle Cuyo, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
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Dr. P. PONGERARD.
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